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New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1896.

THIRTY FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The five prisoners captured on the alleged filibustering schooner Competitor were sentenced to death in Havana, Chamberlain's speech is criticised in London as throwing no new light on the Transvaal situation. = Prime Minister di Rudini announced in the Italian Chamber that General Baratieri would be tried in Massowah for the disaster at Adowa

CONGRESS .- The Senate considered the River and Harbor bill without reaching a vote; about thirty bills of minor importance were passed. The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC .- The death sentences imposed on the men captured on the Competitor are expected in Washington to lead to a crisis in the rela tions between Spain and this country. Colonel F. K. Hain, manager of the New-York Elevated Railroads, was run over by cars and killed at Clifton Springs, N. Y. - The cruiser Brooklyn sailed from the Cramps' shipyard for Methodist General Conference was continued at Cleveland. = Ex-Governor Flower talked on politics at his home in Watertown. === Ath letic games were held at Harvard, Cornell and

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Barnard College trustees succeeded in raising the \$23,000 necessary to secure the \$25,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller. — There was a joint parade of the crew of the Indiana and the 1st Naval Battalion. = S. M. Bogert, a well-known broker, had his son, John W. Bogert, arrested on charge of pointing a revolver at him. - The work of moving the Associated Banks' gold to the new Clearing House vaults was completed. The stock market was strong.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 71%

Yesterday was a red-letter day for those of the sporting world who are interested in driving. For shortly after 10 o'clock the Coaching Club started from the Brunswick Hotel on its annual long-distance drive, while an hour later the annual meet of the Tandem Club took place at the Casino in Central Park. What the meet lacked in quantity it amply atoned for in quality, and Mr. Suffern Tailer, who in the absence of the president of the club led the parade through the Park, had no reason to feel otherwise than well satisfied with his following.

Yesterday morning witnessed the completion of the removal of the \$32,000,000 of gold coin held by the Cleaving House Association to the vaults beneath its new building in Cedar-st. order to appreciate the magnitude of the task and the responsibility involved by the transfer of all this specie from the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, where it has lain until now, it is only necessary to mention that the weight of the bullion amounted to sixty-four tons, that it was carted from one building to another in a single one-horse truck, \$1,000,000 to each load, and that for obvious causes it was imperative to complete the removal without attracting any undesirable attention. So cleverly was the whole affair managed by the Clearing House authorities that, although the work of removal lasted from April 30 until yesterday, the public remained in happy ignorance of the undertaking until it had been safely and satisfactorily completed.

Some light is shed by our London correspondent in the dispatches published to-day upon the imbroglio that prevails in England in connection with South Africa. It seems that the same sordid pecuniary considerations which led to the lamentable Jameson raid into the Transvaal are now delaying the British Government from taking any steps to extricate itself from the disagreeable predicament in which it has been placed by President Krüger's publication at Pretoria of the now famous cipher dispatches. Somebody or other will have to pay the heavy indemnity demanded by the Boer Republic. Mr. Chamberlain naturally does not relish the idea of saddling the burden upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer, which would necessarily result were the Chartered Company to be deprived of its charter, which is its principal asset, and to go into liquidation. The management of the company, on the other hand, are Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Beit, the two directors chiefly inated, because these two millionaires are holding out hopes to the company of reliev-

ing the atter of any responsibility in connection with the indemnity by paying it out of their own pockets. And thus nothing is being done, the Government as well as the Chartered Company following the sage and somewhat Fabian advice of the Cape of Good Hope Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to "sit still"-that is, to wait for something to turn up.

The death of Fire Chief Shaw yesterday from the effects of the injuries which he sustained in responding to an alarm on the previous night constitutes a notable addition to that long list of brave men who have sacrificed their lives in their efforts to protect the people of New-York from fire. He had met with many injuries in fighting conflagrations before he received those which resulted in his death, and had succeeded Chief John Bresnan, who was likewise killed while directing the operations of his men at a fire. There are no more deserving servants of the public than our gallant fire laddies, whose courage and heroism in combating the flames are fully equal, if not superior, to those displayed by soldiers on the battle-field; and it is not surprising, therefore, that the death of Chief Shaw should excite a widespread feeling of sorrow

It will be a wise decision as well as a clever political move if, as foreshadowed in our Washington dispatches this morning, the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee allow the bond sale investigation authorized by the Senate to be made by Democrats. The movement for the investigation was not started by Republicans, but by Mr. Peffer, the Kansas Populist, and only six Cuckoo Senators, including Mr. Hill, who must now be placed in that category, opposed its passage. A report by Republicans censuring the President and Secretary Carlisle would be denounced as nothing but campaign literature, and would lose much of the weight which would otherwise attach to it. By all means let the Democrats do the investigating of their own Administration.

THE FLOOD OF LEGISLATION.

Examination of the bills left in his hands by the Legislature is a wearisome task for Governor Morton, and the knowledge that he is at it induces melancholy thoughts. His work will be necessarily finished with the end of the thirtyday period-finished in some fashion, however unsatisfactorily to himself, and he will be entitled, we trust, to the enjoyment of his ensuing leisure by the consciousness of having done his best with the vast accumulation. But, without reference to some conspicuous measures, the character of which is already well understood, it is probable that more than one bill will get past him to the statute-book which the people have no need of and by which they will be plagued for years to come. And even if, notwithstanding every disadvantage incident to the magnitude of the task laid upon him, he is fortunate enough to avoid almost inevitable errors of judgment, the fact that so huge a mass of ill-digested legislation was produced must make intelligent citizens gloomy and apprehensive. What has the limitless future in store? And is there any way of checking such pernicious Industry?

When the Legislature adjourned the Gov ernor had already acted on 350 bills, and 774 more were left for his consideration. This was a great increase as compared with the previous session, and that was made notorious by breaking the record. There is no reason to suppose that native common-sense will operate to reduce the grist next year. The tendency is always toward expansion. Presumably the enlargement of the Legislature this year accounts in part for the growth of the evil. Every new member is always solicitous to emerge from obscurity, and too prone to imagine that his constituents will estimate his efficiency by the number of his appearances on the calendar. The product of this session is one of the consequences of the constitutional provision to which the convention may not have given attentive consideration. viously the Governor can examine only a small percentage of these 774 bills with care. All the rest must either go into the waste-basket after a mere glance at their titles, or laws by a signature which will have little or no understanding behind it. We sincerely hope that Governor Morton will neither wear himself out by attempting the impossible, nor invite mischief by approving measures which he has no means of estimating at their true value. If he will give fair consideration to the important few and leave the rest to perish, he will not do less or more than the people have a right to demand. As for the future, Governors of New-York may

profitably follow the example of Governor Griggs, of New-Jersey, who announced at the beginning of his term a resolution which produced excellent results at once. Having drawn attention in his inaugural address to the evils of excessive legislation, he said that a bill to receive his approval must convince him of its positive merits from a public point of view; that its comparative harmlessness was not a sufficient reason for the existence of a statute; that he should apply a different test, and sign no measure which did not seem to him likely to serve a generally useful purpose. This announcement, followed by several vetoes based on that principle and by communications sent to individuals concerning measures proposed by them, had an immediate effect and operated advantageously throughout the session. There were introduced only 668 bills in all, and of these only about 180 reached the Executive. The Legislature of New-Jersey made an honorable record, and not a small part of the credit therefor is due to Governor Griggs. After his experience, especially this year, we should expect Governor Morton to announce a similar view and purpose if his term were not to end with th beginning of another legislative session. But whoever our next Governor may be, he will have a Legislature "on his hands" so soon as he goes into office, and we earnestly advise the Unknown to imitate his brother of New-Jersey at the earliest opportunity. The Executive has power to limit the volume of legislation by making such a declaration and proving from the outset that he means to abide by it. So far as we can see there is no other security agains an overwhelming flood, excepting that slow growth of intelligence and conscientiousness for whose fruition the people can ill afford to wait.

COMPLICATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The anti-Hun riots at Belgrade are significant, So is the fact that Servia refuses to take any part in the Hungarian millennial celebration. There is not likely to be war over it between Servia and the Dual Empire; and the riots have been stopped, after the killing of a few people. Yet the incident is not to be lightly dismissed. It shows that Russian influences are now in full control of Servia, as well as of Bulgaria, Hitherto, for natural reasons, relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary have been very close. The bulk of Servian trade has been with the Dual Empire, and Austrian money has greatly promoted the prosperity of the Balkan Kingdom. But now all that is changed. Servia casts in her lot with Russia, and quarrels with the Dual Empire, and especially with that half of it between which and Russia irreconcliable enmity exists.

"The war cloud in the Balkans" has for nearly score of years been one of the most backneyed and banal of phrases. Nevertheless, it expresses to-day a momentous truth. The cloud may not break in storm for years to come. But it is

notable that while Russia is gaining ground every day in the two States comparatively remote from her own borders, she is losing it even more rapidly in the one-Rumania-which is her military purposes Rumania is worth a dezen of the other two put together. One day there must be a big smash in the much-vexed peninsula, and by no means the least serious work will be

somewhere in the neighborhood of Bucharest. It is this anti-Russian attitude of Rumania that makes Central Europe regard the barbarian vagaries of Servia and Bulgaria without alarm. It was the Rumanians who saved the Russian army from being annihilated by the Turks. Perhaps one of these days we shall see them barring the progress of Russia toward the Bosphorus. For Rumania is decidedly a Power to be seriously reckoned with in the final disposition of the Turkish Empire and in the readjustment of the balance of power in Eastern Europe.

DEATH FOR SMUGGLERS.

Little surprise, but boundless indignation, will be caused by the announcement that the men captured on the schooner Competitor have been put, or sentenced, to death. Ever since the Virginius affair-and that was many years ago-Americans have habitually expected the worst to be done in all cases by the Spanish carpetbag rulers of Cuba. The present insurrection in that island has furnished no reason for revising that judgment. When the capture of the Competitor was reported it was naturally taken for granted that all her crew would be slaughtered, probably without the formality of a trial, Attention was called to the case in Congress. and it was said the State Department was doing its utmost in behalf of the American citizens captured. But the end now announced was foreseen from the beginning. The leopard does not change his spots, nor a Spanish Captain-General his methods.

The case arouses some interesting considerations, however, concerning the status of the condemned men, the character of their alleged offence, and the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the war in Cuba. The Competitor was engaged in carying arms and ammunition to Cuba. In itself that is a perfectly lawful trade. She was not a warship, menacing the peace of Spain. Her crew and passengers were not armed, or these few were not, so they were not fillbusters. They were not violating the neutrality laws by carrying goods contraband of war to belligerents, for the Spanish Government says there are no belligerents and no state of war in Cuba. They were not running the blockade, for no blockade of the island has been proclaimed. Their only offence, therefore, seems to have been that they were conducting a perfeetly legal enterprise in an irregular manner or an illegal manner. They were importing merchandise into Cuba; but instead of entering it at a regular port and custom house, they tried to land it elsewhere on the coast. That is to say, they were engaged in smuggling, and nothing more.

In ancient times smuggling was generally punishable with death. So was sheep-stealing. So was poaching. So was refusal to uncover and bow in the presence of the king. But such is no longer the case in civilized countries excepting Spain, if Spain be civilized. Under Spanish rule, as is now made painfully evident, smuggling is still a capital offence. If these men had been engaged in actual war against Spain, had fired upon their pursuers, and been captured in open battle, a sentence of death t son them would have been too harsh. Governments do not slaughter prisoners of war. If they had been blockade-runners, it would have been too severe. But, according to Spain's own contention, they were neither. They were simple smugglers. Yet they are condemned to death. That does not put the Spanish Administration in an enviable light.

When there was an insurrection in this country, though it was proportionally not nearly so serious as that in Cuba, this Government acted in a frank, straightforward manner. The Presithat foreign blockade-runners and fillbusters knew what to expect. But Spain does not adproclaim a blockade of Cuban ports. Yet she greatly increase the detestation which Amerithe sympathy which they feel with the cause of "Cuba Libre."

EARLY CYCLING IN THE PARK.

If there be any citizen of New-York who has not within the last year or two made an early him. morning visit to Central Park, he is earnestly to purple, and the humble dandellon more like refined gold, than in the more garish light of midday. The songs of the birds are at their best. and even at the very borders of the Park are not yet deadened by the rising roar of the great city. Earth and air, flora and fauna, unite to bestow an exhibaration which no matutinal cocktail can rival and no midday stimulation replace. He who never visits the Park at that hour never some of its most joyous experiences. But such a visit, if now made for the first time

in a year or two, will be fruitful of bewildering revelations. The Park will not be found deserted, save by an occasional wanderer. On the with wheelmen and wheelwomen, and wheelchildren, too. The rays of the rising sun flash upon almost as many nickeled spokes as drops of dew, and the silvery tinkle and clink of bells wellnigh rival the songs of the birds in number and profusion. There are "all sorts and conditions of men" in the unceasing procession, save only those sorts which are most pleasing in their absence. The noisy hoodlum, the victous scoreher, and the rest who bring discredit upon cycling and upon manhood itself, are not there. Later in the day is their time of pernicious activity. But there are the lovers of Nature, and lovers of rational exercise, and lovers of early rising for its own sake. There are those whose busy cares permit no other opportunity for eyeling than this. There are old men and matrons, and young men and maidens, and now and then a whole family, awheel-father, mother and half a dozen children of graduated ages and sizes. If the procession is not as numerous or evening, it at any rate has an air of greater pleasure. There are no "bleycle faces," no kyphosis bicyclistarum." The simple joy of life invests each rider, and makes the scene, even to the non-riding spectator, one of pure delight. How great a social and hygienic revolution is

indicated by such a scene one must hesitate to Park between daybreak and breakfast it is probable that scarcely a tithe could afford to go out with horses, or would care to go afoot. Before they took to cycling the Park at that hour was

tles, and it will not vanish or dissolve. It is and yawned almost to breakfast time, and after it went to the day's duties dully and with repinings that they had no opportunities for recreation. The blcycle has renovated their lives. The amount of early rising, salutary exercise, immediate neighbor. And for political and good appetite and digestion, buoyant spirits, physical, mental and spiritual exaltation, enjoyment of Nature, health, happiness and prolonged life represented on the Park roads every morning is beyond all calculation. There is no scene that more impressively sets forth the beauty and beneficence of cycling, and none that should arouse a stronger determination to preserve that glorious exercise and sport from the abuse and disrepute with which its less worthy votaries threaten it.

WARSHIPS AND MEN.

The results of the trial of the Massachusetts as announced are eminently satisfactory. The ship is evidently one of the most powerful fighting machines affoat. According to good British authority, she should be reckoned the most powerful of all, for the Indiana was some time ago declared to be the best all-around battleship in the world, and the Massachusetts is unquestionably somewhat better. The margin of difference between the greatest modern battleships is, of course, but slight; so slight that a mere trifle may be sufficient to turn the scale of conflict between two of them one way or the other. This is apparent when we compare, for example, the Massachusetts in detail with such a ship as the Majestic of the British navy. Nevertheless, the difference is real.

In size the Majestic has the advantage, being of 14,900 tons, 12,000 horse-power, and 390 feet long, 75 feet wide and 27 feet 6 inches deep. against the Massachusetts's 10,288 tons, 9,000 horse-power, 348 feet leagth, 63 feet 9 inches width and 24 feet depth. In thickness of armor the Massachusetts is superior, having 18 inches to the Majestic's 14. In armament, too, the American ship seems to be the stronger. She has four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch, twenty 6-pounder, six 1-pounder and four machine guns, while the British ship has four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, sixteen 12-pounder, twelve 3-pounder and eight machine guns. In a duel between the two the big guns would probably count for most, and while the four 13-inch guns might not have much advantage over the four 12-inch guns, the eight 8-inch and four 6-inch guns would certainly have a marked advantage over the twelve 6inch guns. In smaller arms the British ship has advantage. In torpedoes, which must be reckoned among the most formidable equipments of any battle-ship, the Massachusetts is the stronger, having six tubes to the Majestic's four.

When we turn to questions of speed, there is probably little difference between the two. Massachusetts was designed to make 15 knots but on trial has actually made over 16. Th Majestic was set down for 1714 knots, but on trial fell considerably short of those figures. In fact, the trial speeds of the two ships were about the same. In coal endurance there is a decided contrast. The Majestic can carry 1,850 tons in her bunkers-sufficient to drive her engines 6,800 knots at 10 knots speed. The smaller Massachusetts can stow away nearly as much coal-1,500 tons-and that, owing to her smaller size and superior engines, will carry her the enormous distance of 16,000 knots at 10 knots speed.

Taking all of these details into consideration. it is evident that the two ships are pretty nearly matched, although, on the whole, the advantage seems to lie with the Massachusetts. But the difference is so little that the personal factor may well determine the solution of the problem. In a contest between the two that one would win whose commander was the more skilful and whose guns and engines were the better served. Machitery has not wholly replaced brain and brawn. These floating fortresses are just as dependent for efficiency upon the discipline and valor of their crews as were the three-deckers of Nelson's time. Of that fact the application is obvious.

HOME LIFE AND CRIME.

Life imprisonment for a boy sounds shocking. dent promptly proclaimed to the world that an It suggests a barbarous state of society, in which insurrection did exist, and that a blockade was punishment is vengeance and human life means stablished over all the insurgent ports. After nothing. It calls up a picture worse than of ence, of a person on the threshold of manhood mit the existence of war in Cuba, and does not | and all its opportunities cut off from every one of them. Yet, awful as is the fate of Hildreth treats American citizens who venture to visit the young train-wrecker, no one can say that that island with a harshness that this and other | the punishment is unjust or that any pleasanter countries do not show toward actual belliger. solution of his case could have been found. As ents. It is difficult to see how this incident can specimens of youthful deprayity, he and his fall to force the Washington Administration to companions, who are each to spend forty years some vigorous action. It is certain that it will in prison, would be hard to match. It is pitiful to think of the whole life of a youth for whom cans feel for Spanish tyranny and cruelty, and an honorable career might have been hoped being ruined, but the State for its own protection had no alternative but to inflict this penalty upon him. Ruined as his life is, it is he himself who has ruined it. Yet not entirely himselfno, not even principally himself-but the training or lack of training of his boyhood has ruined

'This boy's father has a load of sorrow almost be advised to do so at his first opportunity. Espe- too great to be borne. Were he and his son cially at this season the early morning is of all unique in their relations to the community they times the most delightful for such a visit. The might be ignored in their misery. But theirs is air is fresh and fragrant. The sward seems a only one case, made noticeable by the enormity purer green and the wisteria blooms a richer of its consequence of an extremely prevalent evil in American life. Nobody who studies young men at all can fall to be impressed with the alarming tendency to rowdyism among both city and country youths whose parents are respectable and law-abiding people. The boy most in evidence, even in the hamlet or farming community of Arcadian simplicity, is he who loves coarse, rude jokes and low campanions, delights to get possession of the vilest of the semi-crimsees the Park at its best; and he who does not inal periodicals, finds his heroes among prize do so often loses from his life what should be fighters and thieves, and grows up to a useless manhood. Essentially the same conditions prevail in the towns and cities. The young tough we expect to be the product of the tenements, but he is not the worst specimen of the rising generation, for he is only the reproduction of his contrary, its driveways are literally thronged | kind. What is most to be feared is the reversion of the sons of the better classes, the growth of a body of young men saturated with material ism, of low ideals and evil ambitions, intelligent without being moral, subject to all the temptations which easy circumstances give without having received the training in self-restraint and refinement which easy circumstances should give. There is far too much truth in the common saying that the American boy is a barbarian.

For his being a barbarian others are more at fault than himself. Here and there the congenital criminal exists, who from childhood is destined to a career of evil in splte of all care. But the great majority of boys are what their parents make them. Not necessarily what their parents think they make them, what they preach to them to be, or pray for them to become, but what by their acts they allow them to grow into Here more than anywhere else does the prevalent absorption of Americans in business work as that on the Boulevard on a holiday afternoon | harm. The sons of honorable men are left to grow up unknown to their fathers, and find companions of uncertain character. Their sports, their conversation, their reading, their thoughts, are left to chance or some school. The father thinks his duty done if he tells his boy to be have himself, keeps him from disturbing the quiet of the household and spends a reasonable sum of money for him. Under such training it say. Of these multitudes who thus throng the is not remarkable that a boy is not a credit to his family. Young Hildreth's father sent him to school in Rome without ever learning that there was a school there, and furnished him money with which to frequent barrooms and

that he was giving him an education, when a half-hour's serious and inteligent concern for his welfare might have made plain the truth. And this father's dealings with his son was entirely in line with that of thousands of fathers in this country. They give their boys less careful attention than they do their colts or their bookkeepers, and trust to luck for their final character, but their "own acts for good or ill are mightler powers." The old-fashioned stern discipline and rule of

families by fear is not attractive in our day, and a thoroughgoing companionship of elders and children is much to be preferred. But certainly the sternest of rules was preferable to the indifference that leaves children to educate themselves. So left, they are pretty sure to educate themselves in crime. The world they have to encounter is bad enough at the best, but here there is developed a special service of the devil for the contamination of youth. The doings of the immoral, the exploits of the criminal, and everything morbid and horrible that can be imagined or discovered are specially prepared by sensational publications for inflaming young passions and debauching young souls. Yet with that scrupulous regard for democratic freedom which makes the simple enforcement of law a matter of public excitement in some of our communities, the American permits this propaganda to be carried on. Then he turns his child loose without observation to absorb successively the habits of the loafer, the sport and the criminal. Then he weeps when the boy is convicted of rime.

The new Shah is said to be particularly partial to Russia, and to meditate closer relations with that country. He is also said to be a more ignorant, fanatical and despotic ruler than the late Shah. The two facts go well together.

The first bleycle case came up in the Court of Special Sessions on Wednesday, and disclosed a disposition on the part of the Judges of that court to deal severely with the class of men krown as scorchers. We are glad to say that they imposed a fine of \$50 on the young man brought before them. In the police courts these fellows have been getting off with fines of not more than \$5, and have been treated too leniently. The practice of scorching is fraught with darger not only to those who indulge in it, but to all other riders who happen to be abroad when the scorcher takes his rapid run. A few \$50 fines will have a wholesome restraining effect or youths of this class.

Senator James Smith has shown by taking perconal charge of the campaign in New-Jersey that he appreciates the desperateness of the situation in which he is placed. He led the old rock-ribbed Democracy to defeat and demoralization, and now, unless he can lead it back to victory, his glory will fade and his power wane. It is especially fortunate for Republicans that the Issue is thus emphasized.

Isidor, patron saint of Madrid, is likewise particularly the patron of farmers, having been one himself, notable for celestial assistance in his humble labors, angels coming down at intervals to hold his plough or wield his flati and sickle. He lived about the time of Charlemagne, and his relics have been brought out with great ceremony whenever the weather was unusually dry ever since. His intercession is supposed to bring rain, but it has to be formally invoked, and all the church properties and most of the ecclesiastics in the capital have a share in the ceremonies of invocation. There are no statistics showing what effect these processions have had during the thousand years or so that they have been going on, but the last one occurring the other day was not only followed by copious local showers, but also by the opening of the rainy season in Cuba. That was really more than the Spaniards prayed for, and possibly more than the saint intended. It is, however, a striking demonstration of his control over the weather, and perhaps justifies the confidence which the Madrilenos have so long reposed in him.

Justice Keogh recently stirred things up when he proposed to open court in this city at the unheard-of hour of \$:30 a. m., and caused consternation in the office of District-Attorney Fellows. His action has not been without effect, however, for Colonel Fellows himself has now be on hand at 10 o'clock in order to get the business of the office in hand betimes.

Chicago appears to have tried her hand at watering the census returns. It is not a creditable experiment in hydraulies, nor a successful one. Under the pressure of examination the injected water squirts out, leaving the tables of population to a certain extent collapsed. Sixty thousand of its enumerated inhabitants have vanished through the horn gate of dreams, nooody knows whither. In the language of the relodious but pessimistic tent-maker of Nishapur, "They came like water and like wind they The municipality is in tears like Niobe over their departure, but additional fluid is of no avail in the crisis. If it will dry its tears and look pleasant we will lend it some population if its own is not equal to its ambition. It can keep altogether if it likes the Tammany delegation, which will go there presently to attend the Democratic Convention. There will be no water in them. It is a growing town and deserves encouragement, but it is a great mistake to blow itself out like the frog in the fable, as it is somewhat over-wont to do.

Rapid transit is indeed slow in coming, but it is clearly not the fault of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The work which they can do they have done with diligence and thoroughness, and they have just taken steps that will doubtless be successful to secure the amendment of the law under which they are acting in some minor particulars. But it is not in their power to hasten the action of the courts, and on that action the solution of the problem now hinges.

The vitascope, the latest development of Mr. Edison's kinetoscope, is a noteworthy invention, which is now giving to the public much entertainment, and which will doubtless be a lasting means of pleasure and instruction to the world The following description, by an English writer, will be recognized by every one who has seen the vitascope as accurate, if not altogether adequate:

adequate:

It consists of a series of views, of exquisite design and execution, in which the objects that usually afford the materials for making up a picture are rendered animate—thus, the sun rises and sets; the moon silvers the landscape, and retiring, leaves darkness as her successor; the waters obtained flow, and the various actors in the scene meet and join in mutual greeting. Among the most extraordinary features which this exhibition discovers may be mentioned St. Martyn's Dyke, in Seeland; a smithy is seen at full work, the sound of the hammer is heard, and the sparks fly in the frosty air; the snow is upon the ground, and an old man passes across the scene, while a boy follows and pelis him with snowballs until he is iterally covered with these cold salutations. In another, vessels are seen in full sail, and swans gilde stately on the shining breast of a sunlit river.

That description was not written of the vita-

That description was not written of the vitascope this year, however, but of another invention, called the "alethorama," more than fifty years ago! Truly, "there is nothing new under

The contention of the polygamous Indian who

s entoined to pick out from his collection the wife he prefers and put away the rest is that one squaw cannot support a brave in the style to which he has been accustomed. To secure him the perfect leisure which his dignity requires about half a dozen hard-working women are necessary, and this is not far from his average among the Kickapoos, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and probably most of the others. The Oklahoma courts are to take action in the matter, but the case is one of intricacy and difficulty. The wives which the law divorces ought to be entitled to there, it is heavily laden with direful possibili- to them an unknown land. They slept and dozed entertain evil companions, under the impression to pay it unless they carn it for him? The re-

duction of the gentle savage to a single with h commendable in point of morals, but it will up set his domestic arrangements and perhaps conpel him to hoe his own cornfield. That would take most of the pride and all the picturesqueness out of him, giving him the aspect of a m frontier Populist and perhaps imparting to him a like spirit of social and political discontent Still there is no help for it, and sooner or later he will have to worry along with a single spous as other people do.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and her daushter-in Mrs. Emmons Blaine, have gone to Bar Harber where, as usual, they will spend the sum

Sir Frederick Carrington, who sailed the other day for South Africa to take charge of the military operations in Matabeleland, is best known to the operations of the famous the organizer of the organizer organizer of the organizer org operations in Matabetranic of the famous "Carington's Horse." He had an unusual way of matabetranic or the famous "Carington's Horse." taining discipline. "When an offender was before him," says a friend, "he would sit solved in court-martial, and the charge was recited Did you do it?" he would say. 'Yes, sir' was the you do it?' he would say. 'Yes, sir,' was the rety.

It wasn't much good to say 'No.' 'Oh, you at the you? was Carrington's reply. Then take thresh the culprit until he considered him clently punished. Carrington was judge and tioner in one. But then, you see, he was pretty tain of being able to give every single one of troopers several pounds and a beating."

At the meeting of the Massachusetts History Genealogical Society in Boston on Thursday, W. C Bates read a paper on "Websterlana." The address was on a collection of manuscript once in the posession of Webster, and rescued from a junk pile by Mr. Bates. In this collection is the manuscript of the first speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Web-ster in 1813. This speech, Mr. Bates says, has never been published.

"A comparison between the speeches of Mr. Cham-berlain and those of Prince Bismarck and Lord Palmerston," says "The London World," "may seem at first rather far-fetched, but in one particular there is a striking resemblance, and the resemblance applies to a point which gave the greatest force to their respective orations. As an orator, Mr. Cham-berlain is far superior to both. He has a much larger command of words, and his arguments are much more incisive. Neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Palmerston ever laid claim to being orators They had somewhat of contempt for oratory as such. But their addresses were always distinguished by the extreme straightforward plainnessot to say bluntness-of their assertions. Nobody wrapping up of intentions, as in Mr. Gladstone's speeches; no covert irony, as in those of Lord Salisbury. They said plainly what they meant and the most uncultivated mind could understand them. Mr. Chamberlain does the same, and his recent speech at the Constitutional Club must be intelligible to the dullest Boer." could misunderstand their meaning. There was no

The Chilian Minister to the United States, Sefor Domingo Gana, it is reported, will soon be sent to represent his country in France, England and. Switzerland as successor to Señor Motte, who re-signed on account of ill-health. There is a woman living about one mile north of

Chicopee Falls, Margaret Bowen by name, who says she is the oldest woman in America. She was born she declares, in the parish of Evelane, county of Cork, Ireland, 121 years ago. Letters from a Father Ryan and other persons who have examined the ecords testify to her great age. She is still comparatively strong.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the opinion of a large manufacturer, the "death-knell of wooden and metal skates" has been sounded. The new skate is to be made of gase, hardened by a process recently discovered to the

Corrected.—A.—Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of Socialism is to divide with your brother man.

B.—Then you don't understand it correctly. The first principle of Socialism is to make your brother man divide with you.—(Birmingham Post.

The house in Rutland, Mass,-the town known as "cradle of Ohio"-where General Rufus Putnam and a few friends first discussed the plans which ed to the expedition to what is now Mariena Ohio, is to be preserved as a memorial. The this is to be placed in the hands of the trustees of this.

Reservations, General Francis A, Walker treated Sweet Charity.—Johnny-Please, father, let have a sixpence to give to a poor, lame man. Father.—Who is the poor, ame man, Johnny? Johnny-Er-well, father, he happens to be the door-keeper at the circus.—(Birmingham Post.

With the May number "The Church Union" passes into the hands of one of its contributing editors, the Rev. Samuel T. Carter. The name belongs already to the publishing world, as Mr. Carters father was so long connected, as senior partner, father was so long comments, in its da, one of the with the firm of Carter Bros., in its da, one of the leading publishing houses in New-York City. The form of the paper has been changed to a more convenient size and the number of pages has been doubled.

> FREQUENTLY. At paradoxes men have scoffed:
> You've noted, just the same.
> An old upright plano oft
> Becomes a downright shame.
> —(Washington Evening Star.

The deepening of the Hudson River to twelve feet, as far as the State Dam, seven miles above Albany, will probably be completed within the next two years. The improvements being carried out by the National Government call for a channel twelve feet deep and 400 feet wide to Broadway, in Troy, and a channel of the same depth, but only 300 feet wide, to the State Dam, at the head of navigation. The contracts for this work, let in 1833, cover the removal of 4,620,000 cubic yards of earth, and 180,000 tons of earth, and the building of eight miles of

dikes. The estimated cost is \$2,500,000. "Did he carry his audience with him" "I they chased him five blocks."-(Chicago Record.

The shipbuilding industry of Glasgow is in prosperous condition. The correspondent of one of the London papers writes: "The position of the Clyde shipbuilding is most satisfactory, and enough work has been booked to keep the yards engaged until the end of the year. All trades difficulties are settled, and the turnover of work is the largest for years. Last month twenty vessels of 43,000 aggregate tonnage were launched, making seventy-three vessels of 142,000 tons since the new year. The fresh contracts booked this month amount to 34,000 tons Steel makers are running double shifts." It is & comfort to Americans, however, to know that they are no longer dependent upon Scotsmen for their ships, as their own yards turn out the finest vessels in the world.

Youthful Wisdom.—"I am glad to notice, Wille," remarked the elderly friend of the family, "that remarked the elderly friend of the family, "that you have not got into the habit of smoking those vile, flithy, abominable little cig—how do I know you don't smoke them? I can always tell. If you did you would have a yellow stain on those two fingers, near the ends of them."
"Not much I wouldn't! If you hold 'em 'tween your thumb an' finger and don't smoke 'em up too short, they don't leave no stain,"—(Chicago Tribuna.

The Summer School of Union College will hold a

session of six weeks at Saratoga, from July 6 to August 14. The school will be open to men and women alike, without examination, but the faculty reserves the right to reject any student who seems unprepared for the work. Except where definitely stated, the work will be of the same character as that given in the college during the academic year. It will be certified as such by the president of Union College, and by the respective professors, and certificates will be given to those who successfully complete the work and pass all required examinations. Each course will consist of five exercises a week, and will be regarded as equivalent to a three-hou and will be regarded as equivalent to a three-bour course for one term in Union College, and counts as such by the faculty of the college. It is thought that as a rule the work required in one course sufficiently fill the time of the student; the taking of more than two courses is discouraged. The fees for all courses, except engineering and physical culture, are uniform, namely, for one course 35; for each additional course, \$10. There will also be registration fee of \$1.

for each additional course, six a registration fee of \$1.

Note how wonderful is the secret of success. For a long time negro minstrel audiences have been a long time negro minstrel minstrel many rate, it was not generally known in London unany rate, it was not generally known in London unany rate, it was not generally known in London unany rate, it was not generally known in London unany for the Galety for millie Hylton; with the "Bogle for the Galety for Millie Hylton; with the "Bogle for the Galety for Millie Hylton; with the "Bogle for Man," dug out of America by Mr. Lonnen again for Man," dug out of America by Mr. Lonnen again for Man," dug out of America by Mr. Lonnen again for Man," dug out of America by Mr. Love You, My Honey, Tes Seymour Hicks," with "I Love You, My Honey, Tes Seymour Hicks," with "I Love You, My Honey, Tes Jon," and countiess American tunes, all transplanted in England and bringing in piles of money for indifferent entertainments.

If I wanted to make a fortune out of a bad operation of the control of the co